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SPEECH OF MR. GREENE,

On so much of that portion of the Governor's speech, referred to the Committee on the Currency, as relates to the pressure, and its causes.

IN SENATE, March 9, 1838.

The Report of the majority of the Committee having been read :—

Mr GREENE said :—

Mr President, having the honor to be a member of the Committee to which was referred "so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the 'currency,'" and dissenting as I do, from the principles inculcated in the Report of the majority which has been read, as well as in the portions of the speech of the Governor on which in was founded, I feel it to be my duty to express my views in relation to the subject. I think sir, that the *minority* of the committee have reason to complain of the manner in which the matter has been managed—all action upon it was delayed until near the close of the session, when an elaborate Report was adopted by the majority—to the principles of which the minority could not agree. The minority considered it to be too late to prepare a counter report, and they decided not to attempt it.

I consider the question sir, a very important one, it is a question which ought not to be acted upon in haste. It is a national question—interesting to the whole people, and ought not to be decided upon party grounds.

I wish at this time to give my views on that portion of the Governor's Speech (referred to the committee) which relates to the *pressure and its causes*, and I propose to present to the Senate, a succint statement of facts touching the same. And although I consider the remarks of the Governor referred to, as purely political (in a party sense) I shall endeavor to treat them with the consideration and respect due to the high source from which they emanated.

It will be remembered that the Governor commenced his inaugural address to the two Houses of the Legislature, in Convention assembled, by what if they could not be called truisms, were assertions, which so far as they went, could not be controverted. He truly said that "*A free and enlightened people will yield a generous confidence and rational support to the Government of their choice,*" but "*that they would never surrender the right to investigate fully, and judge impartially, the tendency and effect of public measures upon the prosperity of the country.*"

And he might with equal truth have added, that they will never surrender the right to investigate fully and judge impartially, the motives which may induce their servants to praise or censure on account of its measures, the Government of their choice!

The Governor very justly further said that "*Whoever supposes or hopes that such a people will follow without hesitation, or adopt without investigation, any course which may be pointed out by those in whom they have confided, simply because they originated with a particular party, will sooner or later assertain that he has mistaken the genius and spirrit of our Constitution, and the character of this people.*

And he might with equal justice have added, that he will find himself no less in error, who supposes or hopes that such a people will adopt without hesitation, the opinions of any man, however high in office he may have been elevated by their suffrages, as to the cause of any evils they may suffer, or prosperity they may enjoy; merely to gratify the wishes or serve the purposes of any particular party. And in my opinion Mr President, the latter declaration was as much called for, and would have been quite as appropriate in the first official communication of our Chief Megistrate, to the two Houses of the Legislature, as the former!

Again the Governor said, "*When it was deemed expedient by the Government to charge or destroy it,* [the currency] *all practical men admitted that we enjoyed a safe sound and highly convenient currency which could hardly be improved, &c.*

The Governor here charges the Government with wantonly undertaking to destroy the currency of the country. I am not sure Mr President, that I fully understand the meaning intended to be conveyed by this extract, but if it is to be taken in its most obvious and literal sense, I am constrained to say that it is wanting in some of the most important requisites of an official communication of the kind, courtesy, dignity and truth.

The Governor then proceeded :—

"*It is undoubtedly true that there is a disposition in the community to attribute to the action of Government effects which are the results of other causes. But when, as in the instance before us, the General Government avowedly undertook to interfere and to change the fixed and delicate operations of the monetary system, by a new and untried experiment, with the promise of equally favorable results, and when predicted effects have resulted from the causes in operation, it seems just and proper that the people should hold their rulers responsible for the evils which have come upon them.*

I should be most happy, if it was in my power to suggest for your consideration, a course of State legislation, calculated to relieve the community and restore again a sound currency, and the regular operations of commercial intercourse. But it seems to me plain that, AS THE EVILS HAVE COME UPON US BY THE ACTION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, *we must look to the same source for the legislation which shall relieve us.*"

Here Mr President, we have plain dealing. The governor here, in his official capacity, reiterates the language of the party presses of the day, and coolly charges the disorders and distresses of the times, and all the evils that have come upon us, upon the National Administration. This charge sir, has often been made, and although it has been promptly met and clearly refuted, it has nevertheless been a thousand times repeated by partizan papers, for political effect. This course excited no surprise; but sir, I did not expect to hear so unfounded a charge made upon the General Government, by our patriotic and courteous chief magistrate, as the basis of any action by this board. His Excellency and his friends who urge it, may act under a strong conviction of its truth, but I am fully pursuaded that a careful enquiry into the facts will abundantly satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that the present embarrassments of the country are owing to causes entirely beyond the control of the General Government. The charge cannot be sustained—and I am the more surprised that such a position should have been taken by so careful an observer of men and things, and so sound and sagacious a statesman as governor Kent is reputed to be: since his views on this subject are not only not entertained, but their correctness is denied, by the most distinguished statesmen, even of his own party, as will appear by the extracts I propose to read.

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, who is not only a warm advocate of a United States Bank but will be satisfied with nothing short of a re-charter of the "Old one," in May last held the following language in a letter to Mr. Nicholas Biddle :—

"These laboratories of paper money, in different States, more especially in the new States of the West, were pampered into existence, or met by a gigantic spirit of public enterprise, which sprung out of the general peace in Europe, from the natural developement of the vast resources of our country, as well as from the extraordinary discoveries in mechanical philosophy, by which a new and almost miraculous impulse has been given to public improvements throughout the world. The means which man possesses of increasing his physical power by the agency of steam, has been most emphatically illustrated in the last five years, both in England and America. The rail roads and canals, public and private edifices, and I may say towns, built or in the course of construction, in both countries produced a demand for the immediate construction of a circulating medium, which should be the representative of the amount of exchangeable value thus created, which the precious metals could not possibly afford. Hence the demand for paper money, and where existing banks could not supply this deficiency, Joint Stock Companies were created in England without number, under the act of George IV, and the sovereign power of the States on this side of the waters was invoked to incorporate new banks, almost to an indefinite extent. The stimulus thus given to the currency of both countries was met by a short crop of cotton in 1835 which, with a superabundant issue, in the circulation, carried prices up at once to a maximum which precipitated both countries into a career of speculation little short of madness. Manufactures, goods, wares and merchandize, cotton, lands, slaves, and every chattel, if we may so speak, real, personal, and mixed, rose to a point of elevation which many expost facto prophets have since predicted were dizzy and insecure. Still the demand for more banks was insatiable, and not to be appeased. According to the most authentic returns, we have seen, within the last seven years three hundred and fifty-seven new banks have been created in the United States, besides one hundred and forty-six branches, which, added to those previously in existence, made a total of six hundred and sixty seven banks.* This produced a corresponding augmentation of the banking capital of the country of one hundred and seventy-nine millions, and an increase in the circulation of paper money amounting to one hundred and twenty-five millions.

Now, sir, I consider these effects have been altogether beyond the control of the General Government. That they sprung from the contagious influence of the spirit of speculation, or if you please, the genius of the age in which we live; that *they would have occurred with or without the existence of the Bank of the United States proper, or the removal of the deposites, or Gen. Jackson's Treasury Circular.* In one word, they resulted from the great demand for a circulating medium, and the unlimited power of the States to meet this demand by an unlimited issue of paper money, to which, in an era like the one through which we have just passed, as salutary as may be the check of a bank of the U. States on inordinate issues, it would rather have had to obey the general impulse, of which I think the course of events in your own bank in Philadelphia affords the strongest exponent."

Again he says:

"But all these [measures of the Administration—Removal of the deposit—Specie Circulae, &c.] singly, or in combination, were unable to produce the great revulsion which has taken place in the trade, agriculture, and commerce of both England and America. As well might the sails of a wind-mill standing on a promontory which overlooks the ocean, fan into existence the tornado which upturns its mighty bosom.—*England, with her Government Bank, and without a removal of the deposites of her Treasury or a Circular, is suffering from identical evils resulting from identical causes—overtrading, extravagant speculation, and paper money.*"

He, at the same time, spoke in the following tone of admonition to Mr. Biddle :—

"But if, in preference to a course of united and harmonious action of forbearance, temperance, and moderation, the effort should be made to obtain an uncompromised and unqualified re-charter of a Bank of the United States; if, in preference to looking singly to a cure of public calamites, those in opposition should alone seek to convict the present Administration of the exclusive guilt of bringing ruin on the country, and this effort be made for the purpose of anointing some new candidate for the Presidency; depend upon it, from this convulsion of faction we are destined to pass through a crisis, the darkness of which no man can estimate or foretell."

John Quincy Adams who would have a United States Bank "with a capital sufficiently large to control all other existing Banks"—and a part of whose Administration, according to his friend, Mr Wise, the "Old Bank" was, in June last in a letter which has since been published, held the following language :—

"With regard to the present situation of our country, my sentiments correspond exactly with yours; in the midst of the bounties of providence, showered upon us with a profusion scarcely ever lavished on any other nation, *we are suffering severely from causes which we must attribute entirely to ourselves.*"

Again he says :—

"There have been errors of the people themselves, for which they are atoning, and from which they can recover only by their own energies. The tide of their prosperity has rushed upon them in a tempest, till it overflowed their banks, and broke down their mounds. All history testifies, as the father of our race pronounces his lamentation in the Paradise lost—

"Now I perceive
"Peace to corrupt, no less than War to waste."

The unrestrained pursuit of inordinate wealth and the abuse of *credit*, especially by the agency of banks, are proximate causes of the catastrophe under which we are now laboring."

Who, sir, I would ask, is not ready to admit the truth of these statements? Who that has been an attentive observer of passing events, does not know them to be true? And who sir, can say that he has not contributed, in the manner pointed out in the preceding extracts, to produce the evils we are suffering? Can our Chief Magistrate, who declared to us in Convention assembled, that it was "*just and proper that the people should hold their rulers responsible for the evils which have come upon them.*"—or his most ardent supporters, say to the lingering ghost of departed "confidence."

Shake not they gory locks at me!
Thou canst not say I did it!

I, for one, Mr President, am ready to acknowledge that I have "sinned in this wise"—and I am in common with the whole country, suffering the legitimate consequences of it. And I would say "let those who are without sin cast the first stone." Let those who have not trespassed against the rules of prudence, and a just economy, raise their voices against the National Administration.

I believe, sir, with Gen. Hamilton and President Adams, that neither the late nor the present National Administration, is accountable for the evils which have come upon the country. And I would refer those who honestly doubt that such is the fact, to the messages and public documents of President Jackson, as well as to those of his illustrious successor. They repeatedly forewarned us of the difficulties and disasters which would come upon us—which must inevitably follow the course we were pursuing—and pointed out the way in which they were to be averted. Indeed, sir, they adopted the most effective means in their power to prevent their occurrence. This was the design of the much talked of, and much abused specie circular; yet, sir, for adopting this expedient, unmeasured abuse has been heaped upon the late Administration, as well as upon the present for continuing it.

Sir, I would ask those who deprecate wild and visionary speculation, what whould have been the condition of the country at this time, had it not been for this salutary measure. It was a deathblow to speculation! It was the only effective barrier that could have been raised against that ungovernable spirit, whose influence was, for a time, felt by every class of the community—a phrenzy which captivated the capital itself—seizing upon our National Legislature—sparing neither rank nor condition from the humble door-keeper, to the illustrious competitor with the candidate of the people for the Presidential chair!

I beleive, sir, that justice requires that we should attribute the disorders of the times to other causes than the measures of the late or the present National Administration; and first among those causes I would name—

The excessive issues of Bank paper with which the country has been flooded, and the consequent abuses of Bank credits.

That the rapid and unnecessary increase of banking establishments which has been encouraged throughout the country, has stimulated rash enterprises and visionary speculations; and by extending credits beyond the limits of safety materially contributed to produce the pecuniary embarrassments under which the whole country has labored, are facts which cannot be disproved.

In 1830 there were in the United States, 320 banks, with an aggregate capital of 145 millions of dollars. Since that time there have been incorporated 503 new banks with a capital of 225 millions of dollars—making in all, 823 banks, with an aggregate capital of 400 millions of dollars. The circulation of these 823 banks, in the palmy period of their prosperity, has been estimated at the enormous sum of 186 millions of dollars!

The natural consequence of this state of things was, that the mode of doing busines changed. When bank charters were granted to men without "means," it ought not to be a matter of surprise, that men without "means" obtained bank accommodations. Instead of waiting for applications for loans, and rejecting doubtful paper as in former times, these establishments, in many instances, believing with Lord Ripon, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, and that "the great difficulty of the nation, in the sudden tide of wealth that was to pour in upon us, would be how to spend it," beat the bush for borrowers and seemed to consider him the best entitled to the favor who wanted the most money. The ordinary checks upon over issues were neglected, and even the common forms of Banking business disregarded. The positive requirements of their charters become a dead letter, and the, till then, indispensible preliminary to a *discount*, that *promises to pay* should be secured by endorsers or sureties, was considered a useless form which they did not wish to trouble their customeas. When money was freely loaned no *memorandum checks*, banking facilities were within the reach of every body. Brokers and stock-jobbers those financial "moon-cursers," profited by the delusions of the people and acted as their decoys. The whole country rushed on in this ruinous career! and in its blind confidence relying on an unhealthy and unsound credit, aided the banks in blowing up a bubble, the bursting of which has blasted its business and dragged thousands down to destruction and despair!

But sir, in the remarks I have made, I would not be understood to include among the establishments chargeable with the irregularities named, the banks of this State. Whatever defects there may be in our banking system, I am satisfied that the institutions of this State have generally, been conducted upon legitimate banking principles; and that on a thorough examination, they will be found to be in a sound condition. Whatever evils may have resulted from their doings, have arisen from the sudden *expansions* and *contractions* of their issues, the natural result of our system; and not from their violating the provisions of their charters. Their number and location, scattered as they are over the State (and having but little intercourse with each other) rendered it next to impossible that there should be much concert of action among them. When confidence was strong, as was to have been expected, each institution extended its loans to meet the calls of its customers; and when the revulsion come on, in order to ensure its own safety, each contracted its circulation—thus unintentionally, greatly aggravated the distress which their dependants had brought on themselves by overtrading and speculation.

It is well known that the Banks of Maine very reluctantly yielded to the necessity (imposed on them by the course adopted by the banks in the larger cities) of suspending the payments of specie for their notes, on demand; and instead of extending their circulation, and selling their specie, as was confidently predicted they would do, they have acted in good faith towards the State. And disregarding their own immediate pecuniary interest, as well as the wishes of a considerably portion of the business community, to which further loans would have been, to say the least, very convenient, they continued to redeem their bills in Boston as formerly, increased the amount of their specie, and contracted their circulation as far as was consistent with the safety and welfare of the public, with the determination to be in readiness to resume specie payment at the earliest day practicable.

But while the effect of the rapid increase of Banks and of Bank paper, is generally admitted to have been disastrous, *this increase* is charged upon the friends of the National Administration in the several States. The federal preses assert, that the *Jackson Van Buren Legislatures have filled the Republic with Bank charters.* The charge, Sir, is unfounded and unjust. The very reverse of this is true. How stands the fact in relation to Maine? Sir, whatever blame attaches to the course which has been pursued relative to the increase of Banks and Bank capital in this State, must rest on the opposition. And I appeal to the language of the democratic *press*, and to the records of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature ever since Maine was a State, for evidence of the truth of what I assert. It will be found that on question involving an increase of our Bank capital, the federal members have, generally speaking, voted in the affirmative. But it is said that for the last seven years, a majority of both branches has been *democratic*, and that, therefore, the party are accountable for their doings. To this I reply, that the incorporation of State Banks, has never in this State, been made a test party question. And while these institutions have ever been the peculiar favorites of the federal party, (which until lately had the entire control of them,) they have been regarded by the democracy, as at best but "necessary evils;" and it has ever been the policy of the democratic party to get along with as few as possible. It had long been the constant cry of the opposition, that more bank capital was wantd, but when the mammouth monster was reeling under the ponderous and well directed blows of "OLD ORLEANS," the call for more Bank capital was redoubled. It was said that an increase was indispensibly necessary to take the place of that institution. A portion of the friends of the Administration were induced to consent to an increase; but still it was the policy of the democratic party not only to limit the number, but to restrict the circulation of Banking institutions.

Allusions had frequently been made to the session of the Legislature held in 1836, during which, the banking capital of our State was nearly doubled. But the course of the Bank Committee of that session was not dictated by any change in the views of democratic party in in relation to the character and influence of banking institutions, Monopoly had ever been considered their most odious feature—it was so considered by a majority of the members of that session. But the commitee on banks and banking prescribed a different, and as they doubtless thought, a more effectual remedy for the evil. Finding that the Banking interest were unwilling to submit to the system of *depletion* recommended by Doctor SANGRADO, they adopted that of the famous German Professor HAHNEMAN (Homoeopathy) whose practice was founded on the principle that whatever would produce *disease* and *death* when taken in *large quantities* would *cure* the same disease if administered in *small doses!* And accordingly they recommended the establishment of a small Banking institution in every town and village where permission could be obtained from the inhabitants!

How stands this matter in other States? Is overbanking the peculiar characteristic of Jackson and Van Burenism, as has been so often and confidentially asserted by the federal press throughout the country? Facts show the contrary. The increase of Banking capital from 1830 to 1836 in seven States in which the Legislatures have generally been of a character friendly to Gen. Jackson's administration, viz: New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Illinois, was but $11,405,000—while an equal number of States in which the opponents of Gen. Jackson's policy had the ascendancy, [adding the increase in Pennsylvania under the reign of anti-masonry,] increased the Banking capital of the country $98,002,000.*

*Bank capital in 1830, and 1836, in seven States in which the Legislatures have generally been of a character friendly to Gen. Jackson's Administration:—viz.

	1830.	1836.	Increase.
New York,	$23,873,000	$37,303,000	$13,430,000
Maine,	2,050,000	3,935,000	1,885,000
New Hampshire,	1,791,000	2,663,000	872,000
Virginia,	5,571,000	6,511,000	940,000
North Carolina,	3,195,000	2,464,000	decrease.
Illinois,	200,000	478,000	278,000
Missouri,	none.	none.	none.
Total,	$36,680,000	$53,354,000	$17,405,000

The following, also prepared from similar sources, shows the bank capital at the periods before referred to, in six States, where the opponents of Gen. Jackson had the ascendancy in the State Legislatures at the time the bank capital given in the table was created.

To this table is added, the increase of banking capital in Pennsylvania, during the short reign of anti-masonry in that State.

	1830.	1836.	Increase.
Massachusetts,	$20,420,000	$40,330,000	$20,410,000
Vermont,	432,000	1,125,000	693,000
Maryland,	6,250,000	8,203,000	1,953,000
South Carolina,	4,631,000	7,936,000	3,305,000
Louisiana,	5,665,000	34,065,000	28,400,000
Kentucky,	1,875,000	5,116,000	3,241,000
	$39,273,000	$97,275,000	$58,002,000
Add increase of banks signed by Gov. Ritner, including U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania,			40,000,000
Total increase in five years,			$98,002,000

*The number here given falls far short of the reality.

Notwithstanding all these facts, and the additional fact that Gen. Jackson and Mr Van Buren have constantly used their influence to prevent the increase of Banks, the opposition have the unblushing effrontry to declare that *"the Jackson and Van Buren Legislatures have filled the Republic with Banks!"*—and this too, when *fifteen* Democratic States have increased the Banking capital of the country but $43,811,084, while eleven federal States have added to it $172,517,816!

2d.—*The vast sums invested in unproductive lands, city and village lots, fancy stocks and other property, by men of limited resources.*

New York for a time was the "great emporium" of speculation. An estimate made by a careful observer, exhibited a state of things, which taken in connection with other causes, local in their operation, fully accounts for the revulsion which have been felt in that city, without charging it upon measures of the National Administration.

It was found that 36 thousand acres of land within *five* miles of that city, (not including any portion of the city or of Brooklyn,) which ten years before, was valued at an average of less than $100 per acre, or three millions and a half in the whole, passed from hand to hand, during the speculating *mania* of 1825–6, at an average value of $1,500 per acre, or 50 millions in the whole!

Extending the circle to ten miles, and including an *area* of 150 thousand acres, (beyond the limits already estimated,) and deducting one fifth for water, there were 120 thousand acres of land which ten years before, was valued at an average of less than $50 per acre, or six millions in the whole, estimated at an average of more than $400 per acre, or 50 millions in the whole.

Here than was a quantity of land which in 1826 was estimated at only *nine and a half million of dollars*, in ten years from that valued at *one hundred millions!* And this too independent of what constituted the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the great increase in the estimated value of the property they contained.

Now sir, in what did the increased value of this land consist. Every cultivator of the soil well knows that for agricultural purposes, it would be worth but a small portion of that sum. It had been laid out into house and store lots and beautifully lithographed, but it was not wanted for building. No sir, its additional value was to be found only in the distempered imaginings of the excited multitude. It was estimated, that at one time there was land fit for nothing but sheep pastures and cabbage yards, lying within thirty miles of New York city, scientifically lotted on paper, and offered for sale as valuable building lots, amply sufficient to settle and accommodate, at least three millions of inhabitants, in addition to the present population!

I will give a specimen or two of the land speculations in New York. In 1835, a gentleman of the city purchased what is called the Commodore Chauncy property, situated on the Eastern part of the Island near Yorkville. It contains aboute fifteen acres, for which he paid sixty thousands dollars. He held the property but a few months, and sold it for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars? This, said a New York paper, is one of the numerous instances in which large sums of money are made by speculations in landed property. It added;

"The spirit or mania is rising still higher. From the hours of 12 to 2 the public sale room in the Exchange is crowded to suffocation with buyers and sellers. Three or four auctioneers, one in each corner, are sometimes busy at the same moment—lands, in every part of the country, good, bad, indifferent, rocks mountains, lakes, swamps, medows, alluvial, are selling and reselling, as if the people were mad. Such is the eagerness of the purchasers, that like ladies at the furniture auctions they almost bid on their own bides. The most beautiful lithographs of the articles are handed about. Who can resist the fine arts? The auctioneers and some of the dealers are making rapid fortunes. Of one it is said he will clear $60,000 this year out of his commissions, another $40,000, another $25,000, &c.

Thus things went on. The success of one *adventurer* induced hundreds to let go the bird in the hand and start in pursuit of the one in the bush. Under the excitement of the season, a company purchased a farm in Gowannus Bay, a short distance from Brooklyn, for one hundred thousand dollars. "They paid fifty thousand down in cash and gave a bond and mortgage for the balance, at 7 per cent. interest. The company took possession of the premises and laid out streets and lanes, squares, docks, &c. Gowannus was to become a great place at once! A city was to be built, Mayor and Alderman elected—it was already done *on paper*! But alas! the revulsion come on, and the delusion passed off!—Cities on paper were not saleable—mere creations of the fancy were *below par*. What was to be done? The company decided to give up the property, and lose the first payment of fifty thousand dollars and save the latter of an equal amount. The proposition was made—I'll stick to the bargain said the seller! We will give you twenty five thousand dollars more to give up our bond

It is thus shown that while the Legislatures of seven States friendly to the administration have added about 17 1-2 millions to the banking capital of the country, the legislatures of an equal number of States opposed to the administration have added ninety-eight millions to the banking capital of the Union. And that the State of Massachusetts alone has increased its banking capital *twenty millions of dollars* since 1830, being more than the increase by the republican Legislatures in the seven States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, and Missouri. The latter State however, has chartered a bank since the returns were made from which the foregoing table was compiled.

said the company—and this was said to be the state of the negotiation at the last advices!"

The property was said to be worth about *fifteen thousand dollars*, so that if the proposition of the Company were accepted, they would in fact make *ten thousand dollars* by the last trade, though they would lose *seventy five thousand* by the first—a result not unlike that of many other speculations of the kind.

But, sir, the bubble burst and disappeared, but not so the promises to pay. This bubble, however, was not confined to a circumference of 10, nor yet of 30 miles. Its disastrous influence was felt from Maine to Mexico, from the Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. Neither age nor condition was exempt from the influence of the spirit of speculation;—politicians, merchants, doctors and dandies—teachers, traders, lawyers and loafers were alike captivated by its allurements. The hard-handed and honest hearted yeomanry—the cautious cultivators of the soil, caught the contagion; and counting on the chances of bettering their condition, collected their cash and hastened to share the spoils of speculation—to buy a bond or bag a bonus!

But false colours were hung out, the real state of things was not what it seemed to be. Humbug assumed the bearing and borrowed the mantle of honesty—and walking arm in arm, with healthy enterprise, deceived the most cautious and discerning. Even that sly slave of mammon, the miserable *miser*, seduced by specious appearances, stole silently from his seclusion, and secretly sought chances to be cheated!

But compared with the stupendous operations in the Western States, in cotten and government lands, those alluded to, were small indeed! For a time, the whole Western wilderness swarmed with speculators. Men without means, by tempting the cupidity of men with money, by large promises of gain, were enabled to raise the wind. The rumored success of one adventurer induced thousands to push ahead! Those who had retired from active pursuits, satisfied with their thousands or tens of thousands, acquired in regular business, intoxicated with speculating spirits of the times, rushed to the scene where splendid fortunes were to be secured, as it were, in a day! The delusion spread with the rapidity of light! And the ease with which *millions* were said to be made, unsettled all former notions in regard to the value of money. Even age and decrepitude felt the propelling power of the popular phrenzy—the passion to become suddenly rich; and despising the easy competence on which they had reposed for a quarter of a century, flourished their canes and crutches, and hobbled on with high hopes towards the *land* of promise!

The cry was "westward ho"! and the pilgrims panting for the holy land were not more anxious to reach their destination, then were the eager throng who were rushing westward in search of wealth! Nor were the sufferings of the former severe than those endured by the latter. So great were their numbers, that scores were often waiting for means of conveyance on the different routes. The hotels on the great thoroughfares were overrun, and utterly unable to accommodate their numerous guests; and in the places in which the Land Offices were situated, it was said, that both visiters and inhabitants suffered for the necessaries of life. Still the public bag was bloated, and every coffer crammed with the promises which flowed in from every section of the Union!

The scenes enacted in this State are too fresh in the recollection of all to require a particular description. It may be well, however, to recur to them. They ought not soon to be forgotten. The welfare of those who come after us may be promoted by a knowledge of the delusions and difficulties under which we have labored.

In 1833, the wild lands of this State began to attract notice. The lumbering business had been found to be productive, and compared with agricultural pursuits, richly rewarded those who engaged in it. It was satisfactorily ascertained that our pine timber lands had been estimated much below their real value. The lumbering business rapidly increased. The industrious and the enterprising flocked in from all quarters to share the profits it afforded. The intrinsic value of our timber lands was no sooner established, than it became a subject of speculation. Capitalists, though somewhat shy at first, were soon induced to make investments to a limited amount, at advanced prices. Owners of large tracts, purchased for a few cents per acre, fanned the flame that had been kindled. Long credits were given terms of payment made easy. That mighty engine, the *press* was brought in to aid the enterprise, by pourtraying the inestimable wealth of our wilderness. Land operations rapidly increased in number and amount. Many purchased largely with the expectation of a speedy sale, at a great advance. Every successful sale was was sounded abroad. No losses were heard of. Immense profits were realized by all who engaged in this prosperous traffic!

The more sober and calculating portion of the business community looked upon these operations as visionary, and set their faces against them; and, for a time, the prejudice was so strong that business men who became at all interested in wild land, found it for their interest to keep the fact a profound secret—to be known to be a dealer in wild lands, was to be discredited by the Banks. Still these operations went on. But I need not trace the progress of this business through its several stages. Its march was rapid, and its termination disastrous.

But, sir, by these remarks, it is not my intention to undervalue the timber land of Maine—they cannot, if properly managed, fail become a source of immense profit to individuals and to the State. And notwithstanding all the prejudices which now exist in the minds of many, against this species of property, (arising simply from the deception and gross fraud that have been practised by irresponsible adventurers, upon the unsuspecting and unwary,) whenever business shall have regained its wonted activity, the holders of good tracts will, I am confident realize their most sanguine expectations. No article is more worthy the attention of the capitalist than the rich pine timber lands of this State—none in which a more safe and profitable investment can be made. The supply of soft pine lumber is by no means equal to the great and increasing demand for it, and the time cannot be far distant when every tree will be wanted.

Up to the time when the great land sale was held at Bangor, the spirit of speculation, was, compared with what followed, a healthy one. Enterprising individuals from other States, who had explored our forests of pine, made their discoveries known to their friends, who flocked in to examine for themselves; these saw and like the *Queen of Sheba*, returned and said that the half had not been told them. These opinions acted upon a still wider circle, until our lands and lumber became matters of deep interest to thousands in the neighboring States. who in addition to our own enterprisig citizens labored to impress their notions, upon the public mind.

Previous to June, 1835, three dollars, twenty-five cents per acre was the highest price for which any large tract had been sold. On the 10th, of that month, the great State sale took place at Bangor. Crowds attended from every part of New England. Tracts of timber land were sold at from $10,50 to 20,00 per acre. This was enough to satisfy the most scepitcal, and established in the estimation of thousands the immense value of our wild lands, and gave afresh impulse to the spirit of speculation. The fact that large tracts had been sold, at public auction, to *operators—practical men* who had grown rich in the *lumber business*, for $20,00 per acre was enough! The zealous were satisfied of their value, and were astonished that they had been so stupid as not to discover it before. They now strove to make up for their previous inactiaity by doubling their diligence. I was easy to show by calculation, that a township of timber land was worth a *mint of money!* It was a golden age, and the arts flourished! While the purses of the *enterprising* elongated, *they* grew in the knowledge of *geography, trigonometry*, and *arithmetic*. The rule of *progression* was perfectly understood by all—all went ahead! The wildernes was explored and surveyed.—Timber was lotted and estimated.—Maps and plans were drawn. Metes and bonds fixed,—Rivers and streams of sufficient size to float a flat or a frigate, were made to order, in the most convenient place—with, as Dogberry says, "every thing comfortable about them"!

I have already said that up to the time of the great State sale of lands at Bangor, moderation had marked the operations in the wild lands of Maine. Although the price of the best tracts had risen from seven cents up to three dollars per acre, great care had been taken to make judicious selections, and nearly or quite all the purchases that had been made, were punctually paid for. But from this time the country labored under a fatal delusion. All seemed alike infatuated — Gambling Speculation was the ruling passion of the day. Many who had raised their voices the loudest against this "ruinous traffic" were now found in the front ranks, eager to secure a share of the spoils — Land paper until now had been paid more promptly than any other, and monied men gave it their preference. I mean not to include all operations in timber lands in the phrase "Gambling speculations." There were many purchases and sales made understandingly, and in good faith; but I mean Sir, those head long transactions which constituted the greater portion of the operations in lands during the popular phrenzy of 1835—when purchases were made without regard to the intrinsic value of the tract offered—the reckless adventurer, trusting to an immediate sale at a large advance, to meet all his engagements. When bogs, rocks and barren mountains were sold on the certificates of interested exploring Agents, as first rate timber lands and at the highest prices.

It is now, Sir, a matter of astonishment, even to speculators themselves, that *men* should have been deceived by so palpable a fallacy as that by which they were blinded. Land had previous to the great sale to which I have referred, been sold by townships (say 23000 acres) and called timber-land, though not one fourth part had any thing valuable upon it. Three or four thousand acres, and often, a less quantity, comprised all the timber upon the township; and this portion might be richly worth $10 per acre, when the remaining 18 or 20 thousand might not be worth as many cents.

In preparing for the great sale before referred to, the State authorities caused the portions on which the pine timber was located, to be selected and surveyed, reserving the remainder for future sale as settling lands, the minimum price of which was fixed by law at fifty cents per acre. Losing sight of this fact, the price received by the State for selected lots, at this sale, (averaging about $9 and 50 cts. per acre) was believed to be the real value of every thing called timber land. A few hundred acres of a tract, "well timbered," often carried off as many thousands, on which there was not a single pine tree. No discrimination was made. And for a time such was the excitement, that a certificate from an Explorer of whom, perhaps, the purchaser before had never heard (and who instead of signing his name was obliged to make his mark,) stating the quantity of timber on a given tract of land, was oftentimes entirely satisfactory, and sufficient evidence of its value, to secure to the holder a ready sale—his one fourth cash, and the receipt of PROMISES TO PAY, to the amount of TENS, and HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS!

3d. *The great excess of our importations above our exports—contracting large debts abroad; the payment of which required the withdrawal of an equal amount of our capital from the ordinary channels of business at home.*

That the increase of our imports has far exceeded that of the wants of our population, and that large quantities of goods of foreign growth and manufacture, have been brought into the country on speculation, is evident from the fact that the amount has increased not less than 270 per cent in six years ending in 1836.

It may be contended that this great increase in our imports was required by the numerous plans for public improvements, projected within the time mentioned; there having been no less than 42 charters for Rail Road Companies granted by the State of New York alone, in a single year. But such, Sir, was not the fact. Authentic documents show that the greater part of the imports of 1836, consisted of luxuries for the rich—and that while but a little more than *four millions* of the amount was for *iron*, the value of the single article of *silks*, imported during the year, amounted to upwards of *twenty millions of dollars*! The following is from the No, of the *Edinburg Review*, for July last:—

"The imports into the Union—the total value of which amounted, during the year ending the 30th September, 1830, to 70,876,920 dollars—amounted to 108,118,311 dollars in 1833, and in 1836 to no less than 189,980,035 dollars; exhibiting an increase in the course of half a dozen years of from about 71 to about 160 millions of dollars, or in the extraordinary ratio of *two hundred and seventy per cent!*—It is almost superfluous to add, that rapid as is the increase of population, and of improved tastes and habits in the United States, it bears no sort of proportion to this unparalleled and indeed astonishing increase in the amount of imports. And every merchant aware, as all of them might, or should have been of so enormous an excess of importation, ought immediately to have apprehended that it was the result of over-trading and speculation; and should forthwith have set resolutely to work to contract his engagements.

But it may, perhaps, be said that this would have been an unwarrantable inference; and that the existence of overtrading is not established by an increase of imports, but depends on the circumstance of their increasing in a greater degree than the exports. This, however, is not really the case. All that an equality of imports and exports establishes is, that the former have been paid for; but any extraordinary increase in the amount of imports shows that produce must be accumulating in the importing country; and that a ruinous depression of prices, and consequent shock to credit, credit, may be anticipated.

Apart, however, from these considerations, it is true, as respects America, not only that the imports increased enormously during the six years ending with 1836, but that that increase very much exceeded the increase in the amount of exports. Thus in 1830, the total value of the exports of all sorts of produce from the United States amounted to 73,699,508 dollars; in 1833, it amounted to 90,140,433 dollars; and in 1836, to 128,663, 040 dollars.—It consequently appears, that the increase in the exports of the United States since 1830 has been from about 74 to about 129 millions, or in the ratio of 174 per cent. But we have already seen that during the same period the imports had increased 270 per cent; that is, no less than NINETY-SIX *per cent. more than the exports!*— In point of fact, during the last year the imports into the United States exceeded the exports by the sum of 71,316,995 dollars, or by above £12,000,000 sterling. And seeing that the American Customs Accounts represent the real value of the imports and exports with very considerable accuracy, and this exhibits, perhaps, *the most striking proof of overtrading ever given to the world.*

Owing to the fact, arising out of natural causes of profits being at all times decidedly higher in America than in England, there is a constant tendency to withdraw capital from this country to vest it in the United States. This circumstance sufficiently accounts for a part of the ordinary excess of imports into the Union; but it will not account for their sudden and extraordinary increase during the last 3 years.

With the exception, indeed, of coin and bullion valued at $13,400,881, of which $5,167,738 were re-ex-ported and iron valued at $4,023,042, almost all the vast imports of 1836 consisted of manufactured and other articles for the use and accommodation of the population. The value of silk manufactures imported during the course of that year is estimated at the immense sum of 20,931,896 dollars, or above *four millions sterling*; and other articles in like proportion. It is clear, therefore, that the excess of importation was not occasioned by the fetching of articles from England to assist in the construction of canals, railroads, or other public works. The imports into America consisted mainly of those suited to the wants of a rich and luxurious society. And though it might be the intention of parties in England to vest a considerable part of the value of the exports from this country, in American stocks and securities, still it is clear that that circumstance could in nowise mitigate the pressure upon the importers of such an excessive quantity of produce into America. The difficulty with them was, owing to the vast increase of imports, to effect sales except at heavy loss; for when they had effected a sale and *got the money*, it was immaterial to them whether they laid it out on English account in America or remitted it to England.

Without stopping to recapitulate in detail the [illegible], it is conclusively established that [illegible] an extraordinary degree of overtrading on the part of the Americans; first, by the circumstance of the imports into the Union having increased no less than 270 per cent. in the course of six years ending with 1836; secondly, by the imports having increased much faster than the exports, and having, in 1836, exceeded the latter by the immense sum of about £12,000,000 sterling; and, third, by the imports having consisted almost entirely of articles of consumption, and not of articles destined to enter into the construction of public works or permanent improvements."

It seems to be admitted by those best acquainted with the subject, that the overtrading we have witnessed, could not have taken place if the English Houses had adhered to their original practise of requiring the actual delivery of Invoices or Bills of Lading as collateral security, before credit was given. But over-confidence and competition, soon broke over this salutary regulation. One House after another abandoned it as unnecessary, until it was given up as oppressive to their American friends.

The consequence was, the American Houses of little standing or capital were able to obtain credits here, and frequently to an immense amount, without any collateral security whatever. This is what is called the "open credit system," (*"kite-flying,"*) and a most dangerous one it undoubtedly is. After it had been once established, we need not certainly wonder, —knowing the speculative disposition of the Americans, and the extraordinary facilities of obtaining loans that recently prevailed in all parts of the Union,—at the immense amount of their imports, or at the difficulties in which the parties in England who gave them credits are now involved.

The bills drawn by the American [illegible] and accepted by the English Houses, were, as already stated, at [illegible] and as the goods paid for by means of these bills were sent to America generally within two, there was ample time for remitting funds to England before the bill became due. And it was the belief that the bills were all issued in *bona fide* transactions, that they would be provided for by the sale of an equivalent amount of produce, that seemed to render them peculiar favorites with the money dealers and private bankers, by whom they were regarded as an approved species of paper.

But, exclusive of the obvious tendency to this system to foster over-trading, it was defective in another particular not so easily discovered. It began to be no unusual thing for an American house which had obtained a credit for four months upon Messrs. A. of London, to pay it off by getting a similar credit, upon Mr B. and then extinguish this by a new credit upon Mr C. and so on. This abusive practice was not, of course, resorted to by first rate American houses; and the more prudent and cautious of the English houses set their faces against it; but it was frequently practised without much knowledge on the part of the others being less scrupulous, a great deal of what was really accommodation paper [illegible] the circle, and not being distinguishable from that which was legitimate, was as readily discounted.

It is a curious and not very easily explained circumstance, that, notwithstanding the intense competition that prevails in this country in all departments of trade, the business, which for some years past had been reckoned equally safe and lucrative, of making advances on American account, was almost wholly confined to about *seven* houses, six in London and [illegible] in Liverpool. And we have good reason to think that we are rather within the mark when we affirm, that the aggregate acceptances of these seven houses became latterly so enormous as to have amounted at certain periods of 1835 and 1836 to no less than *fifteen* or *sixteen* millions sterling!

4th. *That almost total neglect of that most useful as well as most honorable of all employments, the cultivation of the soil, observable in some sections of the country, and the consequent necessity for the importation of breadstuffs.*

Has the *mania* for speculation been confined to the cities and largest towns upon the seaboard, its consequences would not have proved so disastrous to the country. Its ruinous effects upon the producing classes have been most deeply felt. Under the mistaken notion that the nature of thing had changed—that grapes *could* be gathered from thorns, and figs from thistles, men abandoned the workshop and the plough to strive for gain in the field of adventure—gave up the most noble of all pursuits, the cultivation of the soil, for the precarious profits of a ruinous and demoralizing traffic.

If Mr President, we look back a few years, we shall find that our country had annually exported breadstuffs to the amount of 10 or 12 millions of dollars, consequent upon the neglect of Agricultural pursuits, we have been under the necessity of importing an equal, if not a larger amount, from foreign countries for our own support.

5th. *Extravagance in expenditures of all kinds; and the luxurious style of living, and the habits of idleness in which too many have for years past, indulged.*

Speculation waved his wizzard wand and the world was wondrous wealthy! Men who claimed to have made their *million* were met at every corner; but men with small means,

A repeal, and this too, after all the drumming pushed for [illegible]

"middle man," disappeared altogether! Those who could not boast of their tens, or hundreds of thousands, were silent. The success of such as were fortunate was sounded abroad, but those who lost, were laughed at, and told to try again. And as no one would proclaim his own poverty, when to be poor was to be pointed at, and put down, the hard hits were not heard of!

Extravagance in bail ling, equipage and dress and luxury in our style of living, have been a curse to the country. Wealth being the only idol worshipped, those who could not command the reality strugg'ed to show the semblance of it. Magnificent edifices were erected and splendidly furnished for private dwellings; and sumptuous entertainments were given, the expense of which was drawn from funds invested in regular business, or raised from gambling speculation. Laborious employment was unfashionable, and when money could be obtained without *earning it*, labor was considered unnecessary. Nor was this all. The heads of our women were turned by the tide of wealth which flowed in upon their fathers, husbands and brothers. Even the worthy women of New England, so noted for their notable notions deserted the dairy and the distaff to flirt with fashionable fops and dress and dash with dandies!

The same spirit of extravagance was exhibited in the accommodations provided for the traveller Spacious hotels were erected, and furnished in a style of princely magnificence.—Steamboats were floating palaces. Stage-coaches were voted a *bore* —altogether too slow for men of business or pleasure. In short such was the hurry of ever one to *get on* that the speed of the splendid and swift steam car could hardly satisfy the restless and excited public.

But the evil did not stop here. Shameless extravagance, not satisfied with swaggering through the streets six days in seven, clad in the spoils of speculation, strutted into the sanctuary on Sunday: and not content to commune with the carnal and carless congregation, was sometimes seen peeping from the pulpit! An "old fashioned man" thusdescribed the sight seen on the Sabbath.

"Sumptuously furnished churches, filled with congregations whose wealth or whose vanity is advertised in their dress, are sad pull-backs to a weak pastor's heavenward flights. But leaving the preacher, let us descend among the congregation. There you imagine, you see a maiden truly devout and humble, Trust me, that although she seems the embodiment of Sternhold and Hopkin's lines—

"[illegible]
[illegible]"

her self-abasement is only the more massive that her parentage is less brilliant than most of some rival. What a vanity fair has become God's own house!"

But sir, a celebrated writer once said that an apt anecdote of a few lines, would often better illustrate the characteristics of an *era*, than a volume of history,—one or two which were refreshed at the time they were related, now occur to me. They may bear a repetition.

It will be remembered that in 1834 and 5 Bangor was the seat of speculation. That city was known throughout New England as the great mart for making money— where the citizen and stranger were taken in and done for, with equal pleasure and promptitude. No one who went thither for a bargain returned unsatisfied. As evidence of this fact, it was stated, on one occasion (and there is no reason for supposing it a singular one) a gentleman who had sojourned in that city a week or so, complained to his landlord, that he had cleared but *one thousand dollars*. This circumstance was no sooner made known, than the good citizens, alarmed for the character of their city, and chagrined that any one who had *put his trust in it* should come off so shabbily, set on foot a subscription, by which means a handsome sum was raised, and presented to the unfortunate gentleman, to assist him in getting out of the city!

It was also stated to show the ease with which money was to be made, that two *paupers*, stimulated by the spirit of the times one morning escaped from the Poor House in that city, and although they were hotly pursued by the keeper, being somewhat acquainted with the lay of the land, they were enabled to clear a couple of thousand dollars a piece, before they were captured!

Bangor and the region round about were really remarkable for their resources. Dollars were the data from which all reckoned.—Land and lumber were the principal articles of traffic; and while the latter commodity commanded cash, the rapidity with which the former rose in price, was only equaled by the number and magnificence of the structures which rose, as if by magic, upon it. Though situated many miles from the ocean and surrounded by the primeval forest, Bangor, by the enterprise and perseverance of her inhabitants, had in 1835, become in style and splendor, second to but few cities of modern times; and if common report could be relied upon, she rivalled that queen of cities, London herself, in the *value of her building lots*, as well as in the *extent of her bear garden*!

In their elegant and spacious private dwellings—their classic and stately public edifices—their extended blocks of stone and brick—their immense warehouses, rising story upon story above the summit of the surrounding hills, the Bangorians surely had an eye to the future fame of their city; and liberally made, while they had the means, a permanent investment for posterity.

By their energy and enterprise, the honorable Bangorians were able, not only to enrich their own city; but extend a helping hand to other portions of the State. Portland, which had as town and city, been for more than a century, slowly but surely gaining in numbers and in wealth, received mainly, through them aid, an impulse, so sudden and overwhelming, as for a time greatly to disturb her *equilibrium*—and from the resistless *rebound* which followed (from the resistance of hard times) she came near losing her *balance* altogether! And although, some of her old and substantial settlers were sufficiently stable to stand the shock, it made sad work among the *moveables*! The sane and sober were saved, but the dizzy dreamers were *dished*, and among the *dashers* there was dreadful destruction.

[Concluded next week.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 3, 1838.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Republicans in the several towns and Plantations in Oxford Congressional District are requested to choose and send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of APRIL next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to fill the vacancy in this Congressional District occasioned by the death of the Hon. T. J. CARTER. Each town entitled to a Representative in the State Legislature will send two delegates, other towns and plantations will each send one.

Per order of the County Committee.

March 27, 1838.

The Age, Argus and Standard will confer a favor by inserting the above until the meeting of said Convention.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of the town of Paris, qualified to vote for public officers, are hereby notified and requested to attend a Democratic Caucus to be holden at LINCOLN HALL on Saturday the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent said town in the County Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on the 18th instant.

We commence in this number of our paper the speech of Mr. Greene referred to in our last. We hope its length will deter no one from its perusal. It will amply repay the time and attention it requires. It is important from the facts it contains. We have on hand several other important documents which we wish to lay before our readers. The report made to Congress by Mr. Cambreleng on the Sub-Treasury Bill, presents the subject in so clear and plain a light, as must convince every unprejudiced mind that public interest and the permanent prosperity of the country requires the adoption of some measure of the kind. We shall publish it, if we can find room for it. There is besides the Speech of Mr. Benton in the U. S. Senate on the same subject, full of facts and sound arguments that ought to be in the hands of every man who wishes to understand the most important questions now before the people. We must endeavor to furnish these things to our readers even to the exclusion of our usual quantity of miscellaneous matter.

In our last we published a notice for a Democratic Convention, for the nomination of a Candidate for Representative to Congress from this District. As the time is near, we hope prompt and immediate attention will be paid to this call by all the towns and plantations in this District. Our interests as well as those of the nation requires that the vacancy should be filled by "a good man and true." To ensure unanimity and the acquiescence of the people in the nomination made we hope there will be a full attendance from all the places entitled to Delegates, and a true representation of the feelings and wishes of the people. The election takes place on the thirtieth day of this month, April, and the returns are to be made to the Governor and Council by the 23d of May.

The Sub Treasury Bill after being amended so as to make the Bills of specie paying Banks receivable for public dues, has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 25, Mr. Calhoun voting against it. We think that in its present shape it would pass the House without difficulty if its original friends can support it with its present modification. It is objected that the amendment takes away its most important and distinctive feature, to wit, the divorce between the Government and Banks.

We have received the speeches of Messrs. Evans and Fairfield on the North Eastern Boundary question. We regret that the former should have thought it expedient to attempt to mingle this question with the party politics of the day, by an attack upon the late and present administrations. This made it necessary for Mr. Fairfield to vindicate them from the charges thus brought against them, and he has placed their conduct in favorable contrast with that of the federal administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay. Union and perseverance are necessary to secure that attention to the interests of our State which the importance of the case requires.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Williams and Ruggles of the Senate and Fairfield of the House for various public documents We are likewise indebted for similar favors to the Hon. F. Pierce of N. N.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the House, Monday, March 19.—Mr. FAIRFIELD presented the following petitions upon the subject of the late duell; Mark Harris and 487 others, citizens of Portland, Me; Sylvanus Higgins and 96 others, citizens of Cape Elizabeth, Me. Reuben K. Stetson and 82 others, citizens of Hampden, Me. Jeremiah Goodwin and 64 others, citizens of Alfred, Me. Robert Shoemaker and 115 others, citizens of the county and city of Philadelphia.—Wm. M. Boyd and 106 others, citizens of Wiscasset, Me. Edmund Wilson and 28 others, citizens of Thomaston, Me. Samuel Fuller and 16 others, citizens of Thomaston, Me.—John Spofford and 79 others, citizens of East Thomaston, Me.

Mr DAVEE presented the petitions of Asa Smith and 165 others, citizens of Oldtown.—of Nathan Weston, Jr. and 48 others, of Orono. of William Jameson and 38 others, of Orono. of Edward Bean and 47 others, of Charleston. of Aaron Haynes and 47 others, of Passadumkeag—all of the State of Maine, and on the subject of the late duel; which were severally referred, on motion of Mr D. to the select committee who have that subject under consideration.

In Senate, Wednesday, March 20. After the conclusion of Mr Southard's speech in opposition to the Independent Treasury scheme, the question was taken on the substitute offered by Mr Rives, which was rejected by a vote of 30 to 22.

Mr Calhoun has the floor to-morrow.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was the principal subject considered.

Thursday, March 22.—There was nothing of interest in the Senate, except a discussion between Messrs Webster and Calhoun.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to attend the funeral of the late door keeper, Mr Overton Carr, to pay the expenses thereof out of the contingent fund, and pay his salary for the session to his widow.

The general appropriation bill was again taken up in committee and considered.

Mr FAIRFIELD, on leave, presented the following petitions on the subject of the late duel, all of which were referred to the select committee having that subject under consideration, viz: Stephen Emery and 51 others, citizens of Paris; Peter A. Hewett and 86 others, citizens of East Thomaston; Lauriston Ward and 30 others, citizens of Saco; John Elliott and 253 others, citizens of Bath; Joshua Dillingham and 42 others, citizens of Camden; Cornelius Thomas and 45 others, citizens of Camden; John Burnham and 66 others, citizens of Orland; John Bailey and 151 others, citizens of Parsonsfield; William Boune and 35 others, citizens of Wells; Levi Morrill and 44 others, citizens of Westbrook; Meshach Humphrey and 45 others, citizens of Gray; Nathan C. Fletcher and 54 others, citizens of Thomaston; Denny McCobb and 127 others, citizens of Waldoboro; William Schenck and 141 others, citizens of Waldoboro; Cornelius Holland and 31 others, citizens of Carlton; David K. Gleason and 33 others, citizens of Mexico; John Goodridge and 44 others, citizens of Mexico; William White and 183 others citizens of New Gloucester; Enoch Wood and 62 other citizens of Acton; Elisha Bodwell and 124 others, citizens of Shapleigh; James Boney and 126 others, citizens of Buckfield, Edward Fuller and 47 others, citizens of Readfield; William Gooch and 16 others, citizens of Wells; all in the State of Maine.

Mr. Evans, on leave, presented a petition on the same subject.

Mr. Davee, on leave, presented the following petitions on the same subject, viz: of Nehemiah Bartlett, and 50 other citizens of Garland, of Noah Barker, and 42 others of Exeter; of Henry Campbell, and 50 others of Greenbush; of Joseph Bradford, and 39 others of Lubec; of J. W. Eaton, and 45 others of Plymouth; of Ebenezer Bickford, and 49 others of Newburgh; of Alansa Johnson, and 20 others of Atkinson; of J. M. Eddy, and 53 others of Corinth; of Daniel Forbes, and 39 others of Lincoln; of E. L. Hammond, and 54 others of Atkinson; of Edmund Pilsbury, and 80 others of Newport; of Mark L. Hill, and 29 others of Philipsburg; of Josiah Farwell, and 110 others of Pittsfield; all in the State of Maine.

Correspondence of the New York Com. Adv.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEBATE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr Wall of New Jersey, spoke till half past six o'clock in support of the Sub-Treasury bill.

When he closed, Mr Wright intimated his anxiety to have the measure disposed of without farther delay, and declared he would press it if he could, to the final vote, to-day.

This announcement called a great crowd to the Senate chamber this morning; and they waited most patiently until the end of the sitting.

Mr Southard replied to his colleague.

Judge White then took the floor in opposition to the bill.

When Mr White had finished his remarks, Mr King of Alabama moved to amend the 23d section, so as to make the operation of the bill commence one year later than is now contemplated—on the 31st of December, 1838.

The amendment was adopted—ayes 42, nays 9.

Mr King then offered several verbal amendments, merely to make the section conform in all its parts to the amendment that had been adopted; which were agreed to.

The motion was then put on the motion of Mr Cuthbert to strike out the 23d section, and carried by the following vote—ayes 31, nays 21.

YEAS—Messrs Bayard, Buchannan, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wright, Young—21.

Mr Tipton then moved to fill up the vacancy created by striking out the 23d section, by inserting a section making it imperative on the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, upon the sale of public lands or otherwise, to be collected in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, as by law provided and declared, or in *notes of banks* which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

Mr Benton opposed the amendment.

Mr Tipton defended his proposition.

Mr Bucanan said that he and his friend from Tennessee, (Mr Grundy) constituted a separate party—the *instructed* party!—but while in this narrow ground he would improve the measure as much as possible; and then vote against it according to his instructions. Mr B. then proceeded to argue against the amendment of Mr Tipton.

Mr Sevier said he would also vote against the amendment.

Mr Benton said a few words in defence of the specie circular, and its effects.

Mr Rives then entered at some length into a defence of the circular and its effects.

Mr Rives then entered at some length into a defence of the amendment, and maintained the importance of inserting in the law a positive affirmative order, incompatible with the provisions of the specie circular—a provision rendering it imperative to receive the notes of the specie paying banks.

Mr Sevier made a few remarks in reply.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Roane and Walker in opposition to the amendment; and by Messrs Rives and Tipton in favor of it. The amendment was negatived.—Ayes 22, nays 30.

AYES—Messrs Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southard, Swift, Spence, Tallmade, Tipton, Webster, White.

NAYS—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young.

Mr Webster then moved to fill up the vacancy by inserting a section providing that no distinction shall hereafter be made between the different branches of the revenue, as to the funds or the medium of payment in which the debts or dues accruing to the government shall be paid or discharged.

Mr Benton opposed this. Mr Calhoun also opposed it.

Messrs Walker and King supported it.

Mr Benton offered an additional amendment prohibiting any difference in the credit or term of payment which shall be allowed between the sales of public lands and payment of duties, or in the kind of security which shall be required for such payment.

Mr Young of Ill. offered an amendment, which was accepted as a modification by Mr. Benton, providing that the payments to the custom houses shall be made and secured exactly in the same manner as in cases of the public lands.

A debate was opened upon these amendments, which is going on when I am obliged to close this despatch.

Passage of the Bill.—Late on Saturday night, the vote was taken and the bill passed, 27 to 25.—Mr Calhoun voting in the negative.

The notes of specie paying banks are to be received in payment of duties.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr Cambreleng from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to authorise the issue of $10,000,000 in Treasury notes bearing not more than six per cent interest, and redeemable in two years. With the bill was brought in a report, showing the necessity of the issue. Both were referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr Sergeant, from the minority of the same committee, brought in a counter report on the sub-Treasury bill. It had the same reference and was ordered to be printed.

In the House, on Saturday, after the reception of reports, mostly on private matters, the appropriation bill was again taken up and debated until the adjournment, without coming to a question.

A SECRET CIRCULAR.

A friend has forwarded us a copy of the following Circular, which was distributed throughout the State a short time since by the gentlemen whose names are affixed to it. From the commplexion of the town lections which have already taken place, we think its authors must be satisfied that they have only *"got their labor for their pains."—Eastern Argus.*

AUGUSTA, Feb. 23, 1838.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, a committee selected at a Convention of the Whig [federal] members of the Legislature, aware of your devotedness to the whig [federal] cause, and of your influence in your section of the State, take the liberty of stating that we deem it an object of the first importance to our success in establishing correct principles, that whig [federal] Town Officers should be chosen in every instance. We therefor, confidently rely on your exertions to secure the election of whig [federal] Officers in your town at the Spring election.

THOS. ROBINSON,
S. S. WHIPPLE,
JOHN WEST
EBEN. WEBSTER,
S. R. LYMAN,
A. L. CAME,
WM. BUXTON.
NATH'L. ATWOOD,
} *Committee.*

BOUNTY ON WHEAT AND CORN.

The Legislature of this State have not only renewed the bounty on wheat for the coming year, but also added a bounty on corn. The provision of the Act give a bounty of one dollar to the man who shall raise ten bushels of wheat, and six cents a bushel for all above until it amounts to two hundred bushels, and three cents for all above.

For thirty bushels of good sound ears of corn two dollars—for every three bushels above thirty and up to sixty, ten cents, and two cents for every three bushels above. There were a few opposed to this measure, but the decided opinion of a large majority, was, that as Maine could raise her own bread, she MUST raise it—and that it was better, far better, to spend a million among her own people to bring this about, than to send FIVE out of her territory as she has done every year for many years past for that which she could produce herself.

This we believe is the true policy. Build up home. Encourage our own people. If we do not do it, depend upon it, no other State will do it for us; and when we have done it, than shall we take the rank in the scale of influence and respect among the States and the nations of the earth which we deserve.

Maine Farmer.

GREAT CROPS OF WHEAT.

Since attention has been paid to the culture of wheat some astonishing crops have been raised.

Mr. John B. Smith at the Forks of the Kennebec writes us that he raised thirty bushels on three quarters of an acre.

Hon. Ebenezer Higgins of Exeter, in Penobscot Co. informs us that he raised from ten bushels of sowing two hundred and fifty three bushels. From one acre he raised *forty eight* bushels and two qts. On this acre he sowed five pecks of seed. We should be glad to hear from Mr. Higgins in regard to the way and manner of managing his land on which this crop was raised.—Maine Farmer.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL BOWDITCH. This distinguished man died at his residence in Boston, on Friday last. Dr. Bowditch is familiarly known to seafaring men, as the author of one of the best works on navigation, ever published. He has translated La Place's great work on Astronomy, a part of which if not all, is published. Science has lost one of its strongest men. He was probably one of the greatest mathematicians in the United States.

"We learn by a letter from Augusta, that the following, among other nominations were made by the Governor on Thursdy. County Commissioners for Cumberland, John McKeen, Solomon Andrews, Thomas B. Little. Keeper of Arsenal, Winthrop Bird. County Attorney for Kennebec, Henry W. Paine. County Commissioners for Oxford, David Noyes Timothy Gibson, Erastus P. Poor; do. for Washington, Ichabod Bucknam, Richard V. Hayden; do for Penobscot, Samuel Butnam, Elijah Webster, W. C. Hammet; do for Somerset, Wm. Allen, Hiram Tuttle. Some other nominations were made for Waldo and Lincoln.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED in Boston, by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. Edward N. Harris, member of the House, from Malden to Miss Sarah George of Boston. This hymenial affair is the subject of some remark in the city. Mr. Harris, who has exhibited many eccentricities as a legislator, as well as a divine, being in a state of widowhood, with three children, saw Miss George, accidentally, through the windows of a milliner's shop, and being favorably impressed with her appearance, popped his head into the door and popped the question of marriage to her. She blushed and hesitated—he gave a brief account of himself, said he would give her a week to consider and determine, and left the shop. At the expiration of the term, he again appeared, consent was given, the ceremonies were at once performed, Mr. Harris resigned his seat in the House, and has taken his young bride (only seventeen) off to Methuen, where he has received a call for settlement, over a Universalist Society, at $800 per annum. [Salem Register.

MARRIED.

In this town, 26th ult. by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Wm. McKinney to Miss Mary L. Besse, both of this town.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31, 1838.

Bolster Maria	Jackson Jacob
Bowker James	King Jairus K.
Blake Stephen	Leach Jacob B
Blake Joseph	Overseers of the Poor.
Besse Elisha.	Ordway Stephen
Cole Afphia	Perry James
Chandler Abel	Perkins Luther
Cummings Simeon	Pratt Sally
Cummings Joseph	Pond Lydia Jane
Cloutman Solomon	Ryerson Samuel
Durell Samuel J.	Swearinger Wm. M.
Durell Isaac	Shaw Orin
Deering Mark	Shaw Jairus
Deering John	Shaw Solomon
Dunham Eleazer	Selectmen of Paris
Doe Samuel	Stearns Wm.
Dale Betsey	Stowell Thomas N.
Fuller Artemas	Swett Israel Jr. 2
Follett Lewis B.	Swett Israel
Fobes Billings	Thayer Joel B.
Goodenow R. K.	Tripp Leander S. 2
Harlow Isaac	Twitchell David M.
Hooper George P.	Woodard Isabell
Howe John Jr.	Willis Isaiah
Hammond Rebecca	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber offers for sale the Haywood Farm, so called, in Waterford; said farm belongs to the estate of Joan Abbot, and is sold for his benefit. It is situated between the two Villages—contains about 250 acres of land, has a good barn, two houses, &c. &c. upon it; and will be sold in three or more parcels if desired. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at a minimum price at Public Auction on Friday, June 1st ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises. For terms, at private sale, enquire of Edward Carleton, of Waterford, or of the subscriber in Portland.

EBEN STEELE, Guardian.

Portland, March 30, 1838. 4s 33

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all persons that I have this day sold and relinquished my time to my son David A. Gibbons his time until he arrives at the full age of twenty-one years, that he has full power and right and authority to receive earnings or property, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Byron, March 26th, 1838. JOHN GIBBERAB.

The Kennebec Journal publishes a long Report on the Boundary question, made by the committee which have had that subject under consideration. Accompanying it the committee reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Legislature heartily respond to the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate of the State, in recommending an earnest demand upon the General Government, to put an end to the intrusive and unjusitfiable jurisdiction over our citizens and soil, by a foreign power.

Resolved, That perceiving no ground of hope that Great Britain will yield to the rightful claims of Maine, while by procrastination or diplomacy it can be avoided, we deem it the imperative duty of the General Government to run and establish the line according to the treaty of 1783, and that the State demands an early accomplishment of this object.

Resolved, That the use which has been made of the territory by the British Government, as a thoroughfare for its troops, and a place on which they have encamped without authority, is a palpable outrage upon the sovereignty of this State, and of the United States, and a fresh cause of complaint.

Resolved, That the Government and all executive officers ought to take prompt and effectual measures, to cause all our laws to be rigidly enforced again persons who may assume, or attempt, to violate the rights of the State, or of the citizens occupying the disputed territory, and that measures be taken to arrest offenders against those laws and cause them to be brought to trial before our own judicial tribunals.

Resolved, That the opening of a winter road from the Aroostic to the mouth of Madawaska river, is all important, as enabling this State to extend the protection of its laws to the people of Madawaska and vicinity; and that Massachusetts be requested to co-operate with this State in effecting this object.

Appointment to be made by the Presient.—James Watson Webb to head a detachment of Pistoliers against the Seminoles, the Government having graciously condescended to gratify his love of fighting, by sending him where Mr CILLEY's *exception* will not be likely to be taken against him.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

An additional Act concerning the Public Money apportioned to the State of Maine.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the several Cities, Towns and Plantations in this State, are hereby released and exonerated from all obligation imposed on them by an Act entitled an "Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the Public Money apportioned to the State of Maine on deposit, by the Government of the United States," passed March eighth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven: to refund or pay over to the State the sums of money respectively deposited with them by virtue of said Act.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Cities, Towns and Plantations are hereby authorized and empowered at their annual meetings in the month of March or April, to distribute the same per capita, among the inhabitants thereof, according to the enumeration taken in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, or otherwise dispose of the same as they may any money accruing in the Treasury from taxation; and if distributed, that each person shall receive his or her proportion in the city, town or plantation where he or she was so enumerated and no other.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of State is hereby authorized and required to pay over to the County Commissioners of the several counties in this State, the proportion of the surplus revenue money belonging to persons resident in any part of the State, upon lands not included within the bounds of any city, town or organized plantation who are enumerated agreeable to an Act to which this is additional, and before said County Commissioners shall receive said money from the Treasurer as aforesaid, they shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them by this Act, to be approved by the Governor and Council, and as soon as may be, after they shall have received said money, they shall distribute the same per capita, to such persons resident aforesaid within their respective Counties.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and hereby are repealed. And this Act shall take effect and be in force as soon as it shall be approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, February 24, 1838.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, February 27, 1838.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. N S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

February 28, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Feb. 28, 1838.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, deposited in this office.

Attest: SAM'L F. BENSON.
Secretary of State.

☞Publishers of papers, who publish the laws of this State, are requested to insert the foregoing as soon as practicable.

WHITE OAK.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale White Oak Timber suitable for Cart and Waggon Wheels. Also—White Oak Plank and Boards.

Mechanics in want of Oak Lumber are invited to call and examine the quality for themselves.

CHA'S BURELL.

Oxford, Craigie's Mills, March 22d, 1838. 4w32

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day sold to my son, CYRUS H. RIPLEY, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

URIAH RIPLEY, Jr.

Paris March 26th, 1838. *3w32.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1839, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Timothy Hutchinson administrator of the estate of Samuel Pingree late of Albany in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

13 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peabody late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SULLIVAN FULLER Administrator of the estate of Zebedee Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the O. Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

ON the petition of Benjamin Gould administrator on the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr. late of Carthage in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

ON the petition of Esther Briggs, administrator of the estate of Alanson Briggs, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

TIMOTHY HUTCHINSON, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Pingree late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

BETHIAH FOBES named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Febes late of Peru in said county, deceased having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

FRANCIS BARKER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EARL WOOD,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ROYAL WHITMAN.

Turner, March 6, 1838. * 31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of the estate of

JOB C. LORD,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI P. SAWYER.

Denmark, March 6, 1838. * 31

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber intending to make a change in his business requests those indebted to him whose accounts have been one years standing to call and settle.

FOR SALE, a general assortment of Goods for the Season—cheap for cash or Produce

FRANCIS BEMIS.

March 24, 1838. 1f32

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ALLEN PUMPILLY named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Merrill late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

FRANCIS BARKER, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be publised three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

TIMOTHY WALKER, Administrator of the estate of David Abbott, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at at Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Cad F. Jones, Guardian of Jonathan Sanders of Norway, in said county, Non Compos, representing that the personal estate of said Sanders is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes by the sum of fourteen dollars, and forty four cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said Sanders as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: And further Representing that a sale of part of said real estate would injure the residue and praying for license to sell the whole:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ESTHER BRIGGS, Administratrix of the estate of Alanson Briggs late of Paris, in said county, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Joel B. Thayer administrator of the estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w13 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

ELIAS TUBBS,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to EUNICE D. TUBBS.

Hebron, March 6, 1838. * 31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY.

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM H. MUZZY.

Oxford March 6, 1838, *3w31.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Esquire, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of *Amos* Perley late of Canton, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby give notice that eight months from the sixth instant are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and October next at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

Dated at said Livermore this tenth day of March, A. D. 1838

ISRAEL WASHBURN, }
RANSOM J NORTON, } Com'rs.

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Auction on the first Monday of April next at ten o'clock A. M, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about eighty acres of land in the town of Weld in said County, with the buildings thereon, being the property of Mary L. Holt, a minor child of Asa Holt, and being the same land which descended to her from her mother Sybel Eaton. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. STEPHEN HOLT, Guardian.

Weld, March 6, 1838. 2*30

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysenterry, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Deshon.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.

Woodstock & Greenwood, Welcome Kingsley.
Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their June Session, A. D. 1837.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of said County, humbly ask leave to represent, that the County road leading from Weld through Carthage, East Dixfield &c. to Augusta is in some parts very hilly—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, Northerly of the Winter Hill (so called) to Wilton line near Jewett P. Adams, then commencing near Sewall Chases in Dixfield, thence in the most direct course to Thomas B. Stones in Dixfield, and to discontinue such parts of the old road, as may be rendered unnecessary by the establishment and opening of such new road, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

DANIEL STORER & 70 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, being the 31st day of the month in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all parties and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Simon Tainter in Carthage, on Thursday the 10th day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock A.M. on the premises, all the interest which George Bryant a minor child of Jonathan Bryant late of Oxford in said County, deceased, has in the farm of his said deceased Father, and buildings except what was set off to the Widow as dower—Said Estate consists of about twenty acres of said deceased's homestead Farm situated in Oxford and all the buildings except what was set off as dower as aforesaid. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. ELEAZER BRYANT.

Paris, March 7, 1838. 3 3*

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

Also—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within [illegible] the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. [illegible]OOR.

So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by who, they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of a place called the Lake Settlement in said County, Respectfully represent that the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford in the fall of 1834 laid out a public road or highway beginning at a spruce tree near Beach Hill, so called, in Township Numbered two on the first Range of Townships in the county aforesaid, & running thence a north easterly course through a corner of Number three in the same Range, and into Township numbered three in the second Range of Townships till it strikes the old road near a brick yard, and near the house where James Wright formerly resided—They further represent that a large part of the road aforesaid [illegible] through said Township number two in the first Range is unfinished and in an impassible state as [illegible] that it will require the sum of eleven hundred dollars to complete the same in a reasonable manner, and that the part of the road which runs through said Township numbered three in the second Range is still unopened and that it will require the sum of one thousand dollars to open and make the same passible. The undersigned therefore pray that you will assess such a tax on the above mentioned Townships as you may deem necessary, and take the usual measures to cause the above described road to be opened and made.

(Signed) JOHN DODGE & 30 others.

Lake Settlement, Sept. 9, 1837. *3w30

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition with this Order thereon to be published in the Eastern Argus a Newspaper printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last of each said publications to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Saddle & Harness Making, *Chaise Trimming, &c.*

S. M, NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838. 1f20

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the foeter arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, and pale countenance becomes re-animated [illegible] sickly the natural glow of restored health. They [illegible] and refreshens with to the health of married ladies, except [illegible] are equally conducive Consumption, *when they must not be taken* [illegible] cases of pregnancy or [illegible] None genuine, unless signed on [illegible] Price $1 50. per by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, the outside printed wrapper by Dr. Conway. For sale, with all [illegible] successor to the late at his Counting Room, No. [illegible] the other Conway Medicines Store corner of Court and [illegible] 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Boston—and also by [illegible] Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, ETT, & CO [illegible] by special appointment, by S. CROCKE E. GOODNOW [illegible] Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WI the justly celebrated Norway-Village, who have also for sale all [illegible] large discounts allowed to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

FOR SALE,

THE Farm formerly owned and occupied by Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased, containing fifty acres of land well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood-land, with a House and Barn on the same.

For a more particular description inquire of

WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr Guardian.

Norway, March 6th, 1838. 3w30